

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1858.

Never Despond.

The Romans paid honors to their defeated Consuls, because in the darkest day of defeat they refused to desert the Republic. In doing so, they set an example worthy of imitation by true men in all coming times, an example which ought to be followed by every Democrat, now and hereafter—one which has been followed by the Democracy in the past, and in following which they have arisen from each defeat only to achieve new triumphs. The pluck, the energy of the party has saved its organization time and again, and it is right to add, have largely contributed to the well-being of the country, and the salvation of the Union itself.

In the present position of politics at the North, there is ground for regret, but none for despondency. The Democratic party is no Summer camp, to be broken up by the first storm. It has weathered many a worse tempest than that which has just swept over it.

With all its recent reverses, it is by no means certain that the party will go into a minority in the next House of Representatives. Quite otherwise we think. Even if it does, the Senate will remain, and the American Senate, unlike the British House of Lords, is really a co-ordinate branch of the government, and fully determined to assert its rights and dignity as such.

The recuperative energy of the Democratic party is a something which excites the envy and admiration of the various coalitions which have been formed against it. In one important particular, at least, it differs from all other parties or political organizations that have arisen in the United States. It has been defeated, but never routed. Its "flag is still there," its name, its principles are still there, it is never disbanding, it is never weary, it is never lost. Therefore it is that it rallies from disaster so easily, and it is really more formidable, even in defeat, than any antagonistic coalition even in victory.

We will not now argue the question of Union or disunion. We accept the fact that we have a Union and are likely to have one. We are tired of the mere talk of disunion, or of a Southern confederacy, for the leadership of which aspirants are already prepared to squabble. The agency may arise through which the South may thus be arrayed in an efficient union for the purpose of disunion. It has not yet done so. The men to head the movement have not yet presented themselves.

Living, then, in a Union, shall the powers of that Union be swayed for us or against us? Under or by what party, or through what party ascendancy can we look for results most favorable to us and to the cause of equality in the Union? We really think there can be but one answer, unless indeed, there be those who would prefer Black Republicanism to Democracy, for to that point it is narrowed down. The Presidential election of 1856 showed that pretty plainly. The recent elections in Northern States prove it conclusively. The "straight" American ticket hardly got a vote above the dignity of "scattering." Jacob Broom, the most trusted Know Nothing leader, who was once talked for the Presidency in the palmy days of "Sam," ran for an office in Philadelphia on the "straight American" ticket, and got two hundred votes out of tens of thousands. Every form of opposition was merged into the great sectional opposition "People's Party," of which organization Galusha A. Grow and Thad. Stevens are the moving spirits.

The National Intelligencer presents certain effete platitudes in a series of beautifully rounded Addisonian periods. It talks about "beneficent" legislation, and all that sort of thing by which it means the bestowal of public favors at the general charge, upon particular interests. Thus—Railroads seldom or never pay their stockholders directly. They are built for the purpose, most generally, of developing the agricultural resources of a State by bringing its products to market. We all know how they have to struggle for completion and then for existence. The "beneficent" legislation of the *Intelligencer* would put heavier burdens upon their iron and make them all pay thirty-five per cent into the pockets of Pennsylvania free soil men of iron. Beneficent legislation like the people do what they can to improve their own condition without pampering those of one section at the expense of those of another. The people know this, and temporary successes obtained on false and untenable grounds will soon be turned into defeats.

We look for harmony at the Charleston Convention, and we look to see bolsters either coming in quietly or crushed finally at the polls.

Within the present century great changes and improvements have been made in the interesting science of human distillation. Not only have Minnie Muskets, and Enfield Rifles, and Colt's Repeaters, been added to the equipment of the man who fights on land, but the size and weight of the modern ships of war are very different from what they were in the last century. Although there are certain rules for the rating of ships, and these are nominally the same, yet in reality they form no test, the number of guns only being taken into account, and not their weight of metal. We see that at Philadelphia, the Lancaster, was launched this week at a shipyard, which is actually larger than some of the old ships of the fleet. She is 235 feet long between perpendiculars, and 271 feet over all, with 46 feet breadth of beam. She is rated as a 22 gun ship, but these guns are 9 and 11 inch Dahlgren guns, carrying shells of 70 to 120 pounds. The old armament used to consist of 32 pounders and short cannonades. A fleet of ships of the present day is a very different thing from the fleets that Nelson and the other old heroes used to command, and their manœuvres in actual conflict are yet to be tested, the only general war of any consequence, since the introduction of steam and heavy shell guns having been that between Russia and the Western powers, during which the Russian ships did not venture out at all.

We find the following in the Weldon correspondence of the Petersburg Press. The writer is correct in reference to the receipts and expenses of the Road, at least in round numbers. We learn that arrangements have already been made for the erection of the needed office at Halifax.

I learn that such is the influx of freight to the different depots on the Wilmington road as to require an additional train—making three through trains each week during the winter. By the way, although there has been a considerable falling off in the through travel over this route, the net earnings of the road for the year ending 30th September, are only about one hundred dollars less than last year. The gross receipts of the road for the year, were about 447,000 dollars, the falling off on account of "through travel" is about \$46,800, while the expenses of operating the road have been reduced about \$46,700. The road will therefore, no doubt, pay the usual dividend this year.

I cannot refrain from paying a merited compliment to the management of the road. There has been no accident of moment, and not over one or two failures to connect during the whole year. Everything goes on like clock work, and the General Superintendent, Col. Fremont, could not expect, and hardly desire, more successful results of his labors. He is always striving to promote the interests of the company, and always at his post and devoted to the duties of his office, and however I may differ with him on some points, I cheerfully accord him a paramount desire to promote the company's interests. I think a nice, general office is needed at Halifax, but it isn't put there; and I think the company ought to fraternize with the warehouse here, and all the cars occupy trucks under the shed, and unite and build one good substantial warehouse out of the way of the passenger trains somewhere. All this could be done at very little expense, and it ought to be done.

Bryan Southard, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., in place of J. H. Foy, Esq., resigned.

From the Daily Journal, 23d inst. The State Fair.

We expected to have found some account of the doings in the Raleigh papers, but have been disappointed. The Standard gives us, however, the address of Mr. Clingman in full. We make a sketch.

Mr. C., after referring to the fact that his avocations have left him but little time to devote to the acquisition of much practical knowledge of agriculture, proceeds to speak of that science, its progress, and the physical and political conditions necessary for its full development and success. He then refers to the soil, climate, character of the people and institutions in our State. Says that people are mistaken in supposing that the pine timber lands represent the general appearance of the State.—They are only a narrow belt.

We have the alluvial deposits in the East, the pine belt somewhat more inland—then the rolling lands of center—then the mountain region of the West, with its varied scenery, lofty peaks, long ridges, frightful chasms and gigantic timber indicating exuberant fertility.—These varieties of soil and climate fit the State for producing a great variety of crops, while at the same time her mineral resources are equal in richness to those of any other State.

Much has been said of the influence of climate—of Southern indolence and Northern energy. This is merely accidental if it be so. The greatest nations of antiquity, the first dawnings of civilization both ancient and modern, have arisen in regions having about the same climate as North Carolina, or perhaps a warmer climate.

Greece, Rome, Assyria, Carthage, Egypt, have arisen on or near the margin of the Mediterranean, and the most vigorous developments of modern minds have been found in such Southern men as Napoleon Bonaparte, Christopher Columbus, and Vasco da Gama.

North Carolina was seceded at as not having kept up with the spirit of the age. If in the past she had been justly amenable to this charge, she was rapidly affording proof that it could no longer be preferred against her with justice. One old fashioned characteristic she still retained, and he hoped, still would retain, that of an honesty which had grown to be proverbial.

North Carolina had not welded her proper influence abroad owing to the insolation of her several parts, which had prevented such a formation of State feeling and concentration of State effort as was necessary to carry due weight. This State of things must soon give way before the progress of the public works which are to bind together the different portions of the State.

Mr. C. cited authorities and examples to prove that the institution of slavery, instead of being inimical to the prosperity and permanency of Republican institutions, is eminently conducive to both. He referred to the tendency to increase the powers of the General Government at the expense of the States, and this mainly with a view to promote the interests of some particular sections or classes, at the expense of others. Thus by means of a high tariff, the farmer is to be made tributary to the manufacturer, as he is to the North Eastern ship owner, whom he must employ to carry his produce from one American port to another—no matter how much cheaper a foreign ship owner might be willing to carry it.

He also refers to the extravagance in building Custom-houses where none are needed—to the efforts made to saddle the people with burdens for local works by the general government, etc., which he felt assured this State must ever oppose.

Mr. C. concludes with a brief allusion to some striking incidents in the history of the State. His address is able and well-written. It contains a clear statement of the resources, capabilities, present position and political duties of the State. There is no appearance of any attempt at originality—no new fact stated, nor any old one placed in any new light. But then there is something better than novelty, and that is truth. Mr. Clingman appears to have taken a just and statesmanlike view of the topics, glanced at, or discussed in his oration.

The State Fair.

We condense from the report in the Raleigh Register: On Tuesday, the opening day, there was a trotting race under the saddle for a cup, value ten dollars, for which there were three entries—C. Cornelien's horse, "Joe Smith," S. G. Hays' horse, "Bob," and John Battle's horse, "Edgewood Boy." Race won by "Joe Smith."

Also, a trotting race in harness—"Joe Smith," "Bob," and S. Barnes' horse, "Roanoke Clipper."—Won by "Clipper." Also pacing match between John Sugg's horse, "Jesse," and Dr. Moore's mare, "Nelly Bly." Won by "Jesse."

On Wednesday, the second day, there was a trial and examination of the agricultural machinery and implements, and the various classes of horses, mules and jacks, were paraded in the ring for the examination of the judges. The oxen were tested in a cart. There was a trotting race in double harness, the following horses being entered—C. Cornelien's pair horses, S. G. Hays' pair ponies, and W. W. Happer's horses. During the race, the horses attacked by the buggy of Mr. Cornelien took fright from the swingle-tree of the buggy running against them, and dashed off at fearful speed, but the driver succeeded in keeping them on the track, and after running round four or five times, they were stopped by Mr. Moss, of Raleigh, catching them by the bit as they passed. Mr. M. was dragged about fifty yards, but sustained no injury. Mr. Cornelien's horses were withdrawn, and the race won by Mr. Happer's. The accident arose from the fact that no double harness could be procured, and the make-shift resulted as described, otherwise, no doubt the cup would have been won by the Wilmington horses.

On Thursday, the third day, Hon. T. L. Clingman delivered the annual address, which occupied an hour and forty-five minutes, and was listened to with great attention.

Then came a trotting match in single harness for a premium cup worth \$20. The entries were "Roanoke Clipper," "Joe Smith," and D. J. Sutherland's horse "Buck." Race won by "Buck" in two straight heats.

Next, a trotting match between W. H. Watson's "Friar" and W. W. Happer's "Maid of Halifax."—Won by the "Maid."

Among the things exhibited in Floral Hall, were specimens of gold, by S. H. Christian, of Montgomery Co. The specimens amounting in value to about \$15,000, were found on Mr. Christian's land within the last three months, with less than \$200 worth of labor. Messrs. Westbrook and Mendenhall had fine specimens of fruits, and the ladies carried had jellies, jams, preserves, pickles, wax fruit, water colored drawings, needle work, and a thousand other beautiful but nameless trifles. J. R. Boswell & Co., of Baltimore, had a fine seven octave piano. In fact in Floral Hall they had things good to eat, drink, wear, and make a noise with.

In Mechanics' Hall, Dr. Daniel DuPre, exhibited an improved chain pump invented by himself, which is highly spoken of. There were specimens of sandstone recently discovered in Wake and Orange counties. Mr. Richardson, of Weldon, exhibited ploughs and blacksmith's tools. Messrs. Boyden of Salisbury exhibited two hundred agricultural implements, nearly all manufactured in the State; Mr. Palamont of Tawboro' a new plough, Mr. Walker of Greensboro' a most complete shingle and stove machine.

In Planters' Hall, there were specimens of wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and beans.

Among the live stock, were horses, cows, calves, jacks, pigs, stork horses, etc. The exhibition in this department showed little progress from former years. From visitors we learn that the display of live stock was not flattering.

We name some of the prizes:—Best thorough-bred stallion "Nick of the Woods," \$50; second best, "Seclusion," \$25. Best Quick Draft and Saddle, "Saratoga," \$50; second best, "Gold Finder," \$25; The prize for the best bull calf, 1 year and under 2, was awarded to Mr. Holden. The pigs and poultry seem to have been nearly all Metropolitan. The prizes for the best blackberry wines were awarded to Mrs. Gen. Winslow and Miss W. S. Winslow. The prizes for fruit and fruit trees were generally awarded to Messrs. Westbrook and Mendenhall, of Greensboro', although several were awarded to Messrs. J. & O. Lindley, and Hamilton and Carter.

Prizes for ploughs were awarded to J. H. Thompson, E. Whitman & Co., N. Boyden & Son, W. B. Williams and D. Richardson; also, in other farming implements, to Sylvester Smith, Sinclair & Co., R. J. Owen, R. L. Allen and John Stafford, in addition to those mentioned above. For carriages, wagons, etc., to Messrs. Perkins, Upchurch, Price, Fort and Horton.—The gentlemen who obtained prizes for ploughs and agricultural implements, also got prizes for threshing, fanning-mills, straw-cutters, corn-shellers, farming tools, etc. Of all these, N. Boyden & Son, appear to have been the greatest exhibitors, especially of articles manufactured in the State. Dr. DuPre obtained a prize for the best pump.

The State Agricultural Society held meetings on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A delegation from the Seaboard Agricultural Society was duly received and presented with complimentary tickets. Committees were appointed to attend the Virginia State Fair and the Seaboard Fair at Norfolk. It was also resolved to appoint a Committee of one for each county to canvass for members for the Society, and to forward their names and subscriptions to the Treasurer.

Judge Ruffin was re-elected president, the vice presidents are R. H. Smith, of Halifax; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Davidson; Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell, Mr. J. Hutchins, of Raleigh, was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. John H. Bryan, Secretary. A resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to take measures to obtain Legislative aid for the Society.

The number of badges sold in 1857 was 574, and in 1858, (the present fair), 680. \$900 were taken at the gate on Thursday from persons not connected with the Society. (This was the day on which the address was delivered.) The thanks of the Society were tendered to Hon. T. L. Clingman, for the able address delivered before the Society, and a copy read for publication.

Mr. Westbrook, delegate to the meeting of the National Pomological Society, held in New York in August last, made an able report, urging the cultivation of fruit at the South, as the climate was better adapted to it than more Northern latitudes. Professor Emmons made a speech, concurring in and enforcing the same views.—He also recommended the extensive culture of the grape in this State.

The following are the Committees for the ensuing year: Executive Committee—John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; Dr. Wm. J. Hawkins, of Warren; Wm. A. Eaton, of Granville; Charles L. Hinton, Wm. R. Pool, and Wm. H. Jones, of Wake; W. R. Holt, of Davidson, and Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell.

Committee to Select a Speaker at the next Fair—R. H. Smith, H. K. Burgwyn, R. R. Bridges.

Committee to Audit and Settle the Treasurer's Accounts—D. W. Courts, Charles L. Hinton, and W. W. Whitaker.

Col. E. P. Jones, of Caswell, was appointed Chief Marshal for 1859.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The bell rang this morning at 11 o'clock, for the meeting of the Superior Court of Law for this county, but no session was held, owing to the absence of His Honor, Judge Saunders, who has been detained from some cause. We presume Judge Saunders will arrive to-night and court open to-morrow morning. There is one capital case for trial here, removed from Brunswick to this county.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

By reference to advertisement in to-days paper, it will be seen that a dividend of three per cent, has been declared for the last six months, payable in the usual manner.—So far as we can learn, the Company is just as well prepared to pay a dividend now as at any former time, although their gross receipts from through travel have been rather light, owing to causes too well understood to require explanation. The Company would pay seven per cent, per annum now just as well as at any other time, but it is not believed to be good policy to do so, but rather to make provision for maturing liabilities, which must be arranged.

BEAT HIS BODY.—John Morrissey and John C. Hecan, New York bruisers, fought near Long Point, Upper Canada, on the 20th inst., for \$25,000 a side. The Northern papers give details of the exhibition. There appears to have been little science about the thing, which was decided in eleven rounds, Hecan being too much exhausted to come up to time on the twelfth call. The fought 22 minutes. Hecan fell of himself, on his face, fainting. It was pretty much of a dog-fight. Morrissey showed most "punishment," but he was tougher, and perhaps better able to stand it. However, he had to be carried up to the mark the last time.

COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen a most skillfully got up counterfeit or alteration in the shape of a Fifty Dollar Bill on the Dover Plains Bank of Dutchess county, N. Y. The counterfeit reporter says that the Bank issues no bills of the denomination of fifty dollars. This is from a genuine one dollar altered to a fifty. We take for granted that it is so as the directors say so, otherwise we could find nothing wrong. If the Bank issues no fifty dollar bills, of course no fifty on it can be good. It was passed by somebody at the ticket office of the Manchester Railroad and is now the property of Dr. Ling, the Treasurer.

We thought the Agricultural season had nearly come—we mean the season in which we ought to be getting ponderous potatoes and mammoth specimens of all the various products of the soil. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Whitfield, of Bladen county, for the first big potato of the season. It is of the pumpkin Spanish, or some other very good kind of potato. It shall be duly eaten. Who comes next?

The papers of all parties published in the Eden circuit, are warm in their praises of Judge Shepard—his urbanity, impartiality, legal information and sound judgment are the theme of unanimous commendation. Few appointments have given greater joy to great satisfaction as those recently made by Gov. Bragg to fill the vacant seats on the Superior Court Bench.—Judges Heath and Shepard are among the appointments eminently "fit to be made."

Our contemporary of the Warrenton News keeps "sloshing around" generally on Governors, members of Congress and other dignitaries. It's "a bit a muddle to us." Perhaps those about the centre who manage things, understand what's in the wind. We outsiders do not. The nearest State officer came from Goldsboro'. In this region we only look on and wonder at the squabbles.—Mayhap we shall see what we shall see.

JEWELRY.—In the city of New York alone, not less than two millions of dollars in gold and silver are annually melted down for consumption in the arts and manufactures.

North Carolina 6 per cent. stocks were quoted in New York 23d inst., at 96 offered and 97 asked.—Tennessee 92 3/4, and Virginia 93 1/4.

The latest reports from Mobile showed seven deaths from yellow fever during the preceding twenty-four hours.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The President of the Howard Association telegraphs under date of the 24th instant announcing the continued prevalence and fatality of the epidemic and cautioning all unacclimated persons to keep away.

In Savannah on Friday, there was one interment from yellow fever. So the telegraph reports.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, has been appointed Minister to Austria, and has accepted.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The steamer Europa with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, arrived here last night. Two French ships of war have been sent to Portugal to support the demands of France for compensation for the seizure of the bark Charles Georges. An amicable adjustment is expected.

The English government is moving for the abolition of the State dues of Hanover.

The London Times says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It adds the great superiority of the Niagara over the Agamemnon, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of the cables.

The Monitor publishes a circular forbidding untrapped newspapers in France to insert advertisements. This return to the strict letter of the law will be a death blow to a multitude of minor journals.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince Napoleon to visit France; that he has accepted the invitation, and that he will visit both London and Paris next spring.

Lieut. Col. Moody has been appointed chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

The London Shipping Gazette is informed that Lord Brougham has been in a week in the North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office to obtain the opinions of the Legislatures and people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of a confederation.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The London News is hopeful of the Atlantic cable when the combined improvements of Hughes, Thompson, and Henry reach Trinity Bay. A great part of the city of Auckland, Australia, has been buried.

The great chess match between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Harrwitz has been closed by the illness of the latter.—The game stood Morphy 5, Harrwitz 2. Drawn 1.

The admiral of the French fleet destined for the Gulf of Mexico had left Paris with energetic orders to protect French citizens in that quarter.

The King of Prussia is alarmingly ill.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific at St. Johns.—Later from Europe.

St. Johns, Oct. 21.—The steamer Pacific, from Galway, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst., arrived here to-day.

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 12th, and the Vigo on the 13th.

The Pacific brings dates from Liverpool by mail to the 11th inst., and by telegraph to the 12th.

There have been several wrecks with loss of life in the German ocean, but no American vessels are reported.

The Paris Presse publishes the full correspondence between the U. S. Minister at Nicaragua and the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua touching Mr. Bely's conventions. The former says that no arrangement with Mr. Bely shall be recognized or assented to in anything contrary to the just rights acquired by American citizens, and that the liberal policy resulting from the transit treaty of November last shall be constantly maintained.

The Nicaraguan Minister replies that his government will not assent to any arrangement which does not secure friendly relations with the United States, but declares that the transit treaties are of no value, because it was not opened at the stipulated period. Mr. Bely appealed to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty for protection, and Lord Malinsbury's letter to him tells him that the stipulations thereof will, in his own opinion, apply to his scheme if carried out.

The new company for the completion of the Great Eastern has delayed its organization, owing to the non-attendance of the directors.

France is exempt from navigation dues for another year on cargoes of corn, flour, rye and vegetables.

The Bank of France has advanced its discount rates to 5 per cent.

The dates from Calcutta are to the 9th of September, (by telegraph). News unimportant. Canton affairs were satisfactory.

In punishing the late outrage at Namton, Gen. Van Strambenzee sacked and burned the place. The troubles at Ningpo continued. Trade at Hong Kong was dull. The cholera had carried off 30,000 persons at Mecca.

Arrival of the Black Warrior from Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. The walls of the Tacon Theatre were so shattered by the recent explosion that they will be taken down. Sugar and freights are unchanged.

The ship Phantom, from Richmond for Pernambuco, was captured at sea during the month of September.—The crew, after five days' exposure, were rescued by a Spanish vessel, and arrived at Havana on the 11th inst.

News from Salt Lake.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 25th September, reached St. Joseph's on the 16th instant. Sixty trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 22d ult., and twenty more were met on the Sweet Water; eight others at the north crossing of the Platte river. Snow was encountered by the mail party east of Fort Laramie. Two companies of cavalry, returning by Pike's Peak, were passed on the Big Blue. Judge Eckels was met on the Big Sandy, and Col. Wilson at O'Fallon's Bluffs, progressing finely. The Indians were numerous but peaceable. It was thought that several of the trains would be overtaken by the snow in the mountains, and much suffering was anticipated. Business at Salt Lake was very slack and trains were constantly arriving from San Francisco with goods and provisions. Good feeling prevailed between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak in high terms of Governor Cumming. Gen. Johnston's command consists of from 7,000 to 8,000 men, consisting of troops after the camp employees all of whom consolidate in one grand encampment, and will remain together during the winter. There are also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger, under Col. Cambray. Col. Morrison, of the 7th infantry, had arrived at Camp Floyd.

The South Platte Gold Mines.—The Existence of Gold Authenticated.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20, via Boonville, Oct. 22, per U. S. express.—A portion of the company formed in Lawrence City have returned from the South Platte mines. They bring news from that region to September 20. Their accounts fully authenticate the existence of gold all along the South Platte, having prospected everywhere with fair success.

Most of the miners were seeking winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's Forts. The returned party design wintering at Lawrence, (where they were tendered a public reception) and return to the mines in the spring with a large outfit. Numbers of gold hunters continue to leave here, with the intention of wintering along the road.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The fever in the city again shows an increase, but in the Charity Hospital the deaths are less numerous—the number for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening being only five.

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—There was one interment from yellow fever in Savannah this day.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales of North Carolina 6's in New York at 96, Virginia 93 3/4, Tennessee 92 3/4, Missouri 87 3/4.

From the Rockland Gazette, Me.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—For the year past we have been advertising the above named Hair Restorative, and month by month its sale has gradually increased, until it now commands a more ready sale than any other article of its kind, giving in almost every instance entire satisfaction. A clergyman, resident in a neighboring town, who had for years suffered from a burning sensation in the head, with an occasionally dry, itching humor, which prematurely turned the hair gray, and latterly causing it to come off rapidly, leaving the crown nearly bare, seeing the advertisement of the article in the Gazette, was induced to try it, and now, after the use of two bottles only, his hair has turned quite dark, and is very soft, the scalp clean, and the recently bald spots covered with a beautiful growth of silky dark hair, the sight of which, with his commendation of the Restorative, will command an increased sale. We would state to any who may wish to know, that we are permitted, privately, to give the name of the individual to whose case we refer.

Mails for Germany.

We are requested to state, for the information of the public, that mails for Germany will be regularly made up and despatched from New York by the several lines of United States, Bremen, and Hamburg mail steamers, as follows, viz:—

By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 30th October, 1858.

By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 1st November, 1858.

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 6th November, 1858.

By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 15th November, 1858.

By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 27th November, 1858.

By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 1st December, 1858.

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 4th December, 1858.

By Hamburg mail steamer to Hamburg on 15th December, 1858.

By Bremen mail steamer to Bremen on 18th December, 1858.

By United States mail steamer to Bremen on 25th December, 1858.

The rate of postage to Germany upon letters transmitted by either of the above lines of mail steamers are precisely the same, being the regular established rates "by Bremen or Hamburg mail," as published in the table of postages to foreign countries.

Postmasters in the interior should forward at once to New York all letters, &c., for Germany mailed to go by either of said lines.—Wash. Union.

The Supply and Demand for Cotton for 1859.

I send you, below, an estimate of the total supply and demand of Cotton for 1859. Of course, all estimates so long in advance of the growing crop, must be more or less conjecture, though I think the conclusions to which I have arrived will be very closely verified by the commercial statement next year. I have placed the English consumption at a high figure, but the reopening of the China trade, and other favorable incidents, will fully justify the increased demand.

Your obedient servant, P. A. M.

TOTAL SUPPLY.

Stock—England, September 1, 1858, bales 636,430
" United States, September 1, 1858, 102,925
" Continent of Europe, September 1, 1858, 130,000
Crop of the United States, 1859, estimated, 3,250,000
" India, &c., average of 5 years, 809,479
4,928,834

TOTAL CONSUMPTION.

England, 44,000 bales per week, 2,288,000
Continent of Europe, average, 1,322,700
United States, average, 725,977
4,336,677

Total stock September 1, 1859, 4,366,157

PROBABLE STOCK OF COTTON IN ENGLAND JAN. 1, 1859, 1,924,157

Stock Sept. 1, 1858, as above, 636,430